

# NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANEA

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## A New Milliped of the Genus *Toltecolus* from the United States (Anocheta: Atopetholidae)

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Through the kindness of Ralph E. Crabill, Jr., Department of Entomology, Cornell University, I have received a small collection of diplopods from Texas. Most of the specimens are female Orthopori, apparently unnamed, but of especial interest is a single male *Toltecolus* which is not only an undescribed form but also affords the first record of the genus in the United States. The two established species were described from Nuevo Leon and Chihuahua, Mexico.

### Genus *Toltecolus* Chamberlin

*Toltecolus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, vol. 34, no. 7, p. 27; genotype *T. garcianus* Chamberlin.

### *Toltecolus parvunguis*, new species

Figure 1

*Type specimen.* Adult male holotype, U. S. National Museum No. 1853; collected in Frio State Park, Frio County, Texas, April 8, 1948, by George E. Ball.

*Diagnosis.* Coxal portion of anterior pair of gonopods distally truncate; subterminal projection on outer side of posterior gonopods; sternal plate distinctive in shape. Hindbelt of segments uniformly tan, front and midbelts with black on the sides, flesh color across back. Approximately 53 ocelli in eye patch. Tarsal claws of third through sixth legs reduced.

*Description of type.* A relatively large, stout, member of the genus, length 66 mm., greatest diameter 7.5 mm. Body generally of same width throughout tapering abruptly cephalad at head, more gradually at terminal five segments. Body with 51 segments.

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Antennae moderately robust, not clavate; second article slightly longer than others (articles 2-6 subequal); sixth article smaller than fifth. Antennae accommodated by a large shallow depression of the head and mandibular stipes.

Clypeal foveolae 5-5; surface of clypeus and vertex smooth, shining.

Eyes rounded-ovoid; about 53 ocelli in 9 nearly vertical curved rows, counted as follows, from the rear forward, 5-7-8-8-8-7-5-3-2. Those in the row next the collum are larger than the others. In the area nearest the antennal socket three or four ocelli seem to have fused into a triangular plate about one-tenth the area of the eye patch.

Front edge of the collum gently indented behind stipes. Lateral angle acute, with a prominent thickened anterior margin, postmarginal groove distinct to level of eye. Second segment not produced below level of lateral angle of collum.

Midbody segments without discernable constrictions between pro- and metazonites. Sides of segments with fine longitudinal striations, the two uppermost on each segment running dorsad on the midbelt.

Repugnatorial pores inconspicuous, located above middle of body; in front of and just below junction of posterior and lateral sutures. Pores on sixth segment much lower on sides and well separated from lateral suture. Last segment poreless.

Sternites trapezoidal, broadest in front, with many fine striations across entire width. Spiracles rounded-ovoid.

Last segment short, with a short rounded apex which is much exceeded by the anal valves. Latter strongly inflated, meeting at a re-entrant angle, the mesial edges finely setose. Surface finely punctate. Preanal scale broadly rounded, its surface minutely wrinkled.

First and second pairs of legs not specially modified.

Tarsal claws of third through sixth pairs of legs very much reduced, nearly absent, in this respect differing from *T. garcianus* in which those of the third are not reduced.

Coxae of third pair of legs with large conspicuous processes, somewhat flattened, produced caudad over bases of fourth legs and especially flattened distally. Coxal processes of fourth and fifth legs similar, upright, with a small, laterally bent, fingerlike terminal lobe. Processes of sixth pair of legs similar to preceding but much smaller, those of seventh pair simple and upright, without terminal modifications.

Tibiae of all pregenital limbs with large, rounded, proximal, ventral lobes.

Gonopods as figured (Figure 1, A, B).

Color (from alcoholic specimen) as follows: hindbelt of all segments uniformly light yellowish tan, forming a series of complete narrow rings. Mid- and forebelts typically flesh color across back and adjacent to sternites, black at middle of sides, above and below lateral suture.

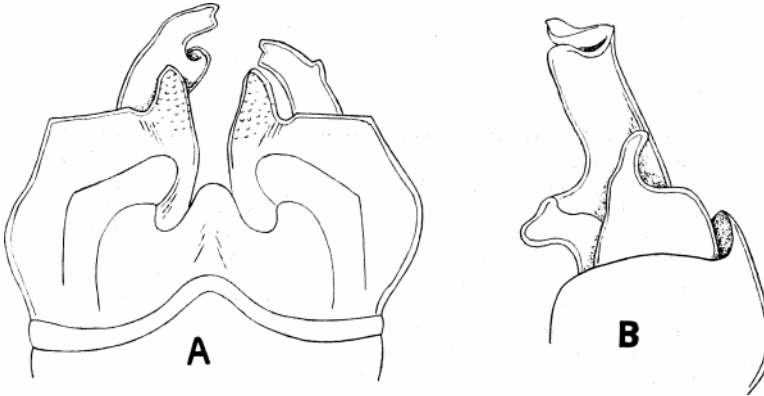


Figure 1. Male genitalia of *Toltecocolus parvunguis*. A, anterior gonopods, cephalic view. B, left posterior gonopod, caudal view.

*Remarks.* This form is apparently close to the genotype, *T. garcianus*, as regards gonopods and other characters. The other species, *T. chihuanus* Chamberlin (1947, p. 10) is rather disjunct, especially in its smaller size and unusually large, square, sternal plate of the anterior gonopods. It may eventually be separated into a subgenus apart from the typical forms.

Some comparative studies on the genera of the Atopetholidae are much needed. The systematics of the group have been made somewhat difficult by the description, many years ago, of numerous forms without illustrations of the male gonopods.

#### Literature Cited

Chamberlin, Ralph V.

- 1943 On Mexican millipeds. Bull. Univ. Utah, vol 34, no. 7, p. 1-103, fig. 1-172.
- 1947 Seven new American millipeds. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 60, p. 9-16, fig. 1-8.

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